

form another interesting subject for study, and have occasionally become a source of error and confusion. Two examples will sufficiently illustrate this. The large and elegant new species of *Lima* (*L. varians*) has a surface when young covered with beautifully large waved striæ; a good series will show the gradual disappearance of these until a mere remnant is seen on the anterior border; the figure becomes more gibbose and elongated, and finally is devoid of all markings, except the concentric lines of growth. It is found in the shelly Great Oolite and Fimbria bed of the Inferior Oolite. *Macrodon Hirsonensis* is another example. Phillips, in his 'Geology of Yorkshire,' gives two shells the name of *Cucullæa elongata*, one of which, t. 11. f. 43, is our species in its young state, with regular longitudinal striæ. A broken specimen with striæ more irregular, but still in its young state, is the *Cucullæa rudis* of the 'Mineral Conchology,' t. 447. Another variety of figure, more advanced in age, is the *Arca elongata* of Goldfuss, t. 123. f. 9. *Cucullæa Hirsonensis*, Archiac, t. 27. f. 5, is a half-grown specimen with the longitudinal striæ obliterated. The genus is described in Mr. Buckman's 'Geology of Cheltenham,' but the species there figured seems to be distinct from the one in question. Our species is abundant in the planking beds, but more rare in the Fimbria and Freestone beds of the Inferior Oolite. To pursue the subject further would involve descriptions of individual species useful only in a monograph devoted to the purpose. Here these remarks may fitly conclude with the expression of a hope that the large number of our Great Oolite shells new to science may ere long be given to the public*, and that the fossil fauna of the Cotteswolds generally may by the instrumentality of this Club acquire a "local habitation and a name." Probably no district in England contains an equal number of fossil treasures which have not as yet been transferred to the plate of the engraver.

XXVII.—*Notices of British Fungi*. By the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A., F.L.S., and C. E. BROOME, Esq.

[Continued from vol. xiii. p. 360.]

[With a Plate.]

*323. *Agaricus platyphyllus*, P. This species, which was noticed before, occurred on old stumps in Leigh Wood near Bristol, August 1848. The base of the stem was furnished with

* Perhaps by means of the Palæontographical Society.

strong branched rhizomorphoid mycelium, which did not exist in the specimens found on the ground at King's Cliffe, and which accorded perfectly with the plate of Bulliard.

324. *Ag. Helvelloides*, Bull. t. 601. fig. 3. This elegant agaric, which Fries considers doubtfully a state of *Ag. umbelliferus*, L., occurred at Navigation House, Monmouthshire, Oct. 27, 1847. It is far more delicate and graceful than any of the numerous forms of that species.

325. *Ag. (Omphalia) rufulus*, n. s. Pileo umbilicato rufo-gilvo pallescente subfarinaceo; stipite concolori nitente; lamellis decurrentibus crassiusculis furcatis incarnatis. On an exposed common amongst *Polytrichum aloides*, Hanham near Bristol, Dec. 7, 1847.

Pileus half an inch across, at first convex, soon expanded and umbilicate, subcarnose, reddish gray or buff, at length pale, minutely mealy; margin crenulate. Stem half an inch high, 1 line thick, flexuous, of the same colour as the pileus, smooth, shining, solid. Gills decurrent, rather thick, flesh-coloured, especially towards the margin, forked, rather distant; interstices veiny. Spores oblong, oblique.

A very pretty and distinct species with somewhat of the aspect of *Ag. laccatus*, but allied to *Ag. pyxidatus*.

326. *Ag. (Pleurotus) euosmos*, Huss. Odorus, pileis fasciculatis inæqualibus; stipitibus distinctis e lamellis longissime decurrentibus albidis costatis; sporis albo-purpuratis. Badham, Esc. Fung. t. 11 in part. On a decayed elm, Kent. Mrs. Hussey and Dr. Badham.

Pilei very much crowded, 2 inches or more across, deeply depressed, unequal, at first white, invested with a light blue varnish, at length of a light brown. Stems distinct above, connate below. Gills rather broad, running down to the bottom of the free portion of the stem. Spores oblong, narrow, oblique, white tinged with purple. The whole plant smells when first gathered strongly of tarragon.

Vittadini describes the spores in his *Agaricus ostreatus* as "bianco porporino," but his figure is so much like that of the true *Ag. ostreatus*, that it is possible he may have had two species in view. In *Ag. ostreatus* the spores have not the slightest tinge of purple.

327. *Ag. durus*, Fr. Ep. p. 162. *Ag. obturatus*, Krombholz, t. 28. fig. 14-22.

Brighton, Dr. Badham.

328. *Ag. (Pholiota) jecorinus*, n. s. Cæspitosus; pileis convexis glaberrimis viscido-pelliculosis lævibus demum caperatis subcarnosis, brunneis, demum expallentibus; stipitibus deorsum incrassatis fibrillosis brunneolis, lamellis adnato-decurrentibus

subdistantibus subrubello-umbrinis. About the roots of beech-trees, Rushton, Norths., Aug. 1848.

Fasciculate or gregarious. Pilei $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 inches across, hemispherical, at length expanded, quite smooth and even, at first clothed with a viscid pellicle, at length slightly wrinkled, somewhat fleshy, dark brown, paler when dry. Stem $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, incrassated below, umber, dark brown at the base, fibrillose, stuffed, at length hollow. Ring near the top, persistent, mostly deflexed; stem above the ring paler, fibrillose. Gills umber with a rosy tinge, adnate, with a decurrent tooth, rather distant. Spores brownish.

Allied to *Ag. pudicus*, *Ag. cylindraceus* and *Ag. Ægerita*, but distinct in its very dark head, and umber adnato-decurrent gills. It approaches very near to Paulet's mulberry-tree Agaric, t. 144. It is certainly not described by Fries. The taste is like that of the common mushroom with a slight acidity.

329. *Ag. (Pholiota) mesodactylius*, n. s. Pileo conico-expanso obtuso pallide fulvo submembranaceo; margine striato; stipite gracili glabriusculo fistuloso albo; annulo centrali integerrimo; lamellis ascendentibus rotundato-affixis pallide fulvis. On the ground in a moist wooded dell, Woodborough, Notts.

Pileus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, obtusely conical with the margin expanded, hygrophanous, pale tawny, slightly fleshy in the centre; margin striate. Stem flexuous, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 2 lines thick, white, nearly smooth above and below the ring, sometimes showing a vinous stain where bruised, nearly equal, fistulose. Ring central, expanded, quite entire, deeply striate within. Gills moderately broad, slightly ventricose, ascending, affixed.

Allied to *A. Mycenoides*, from which it differs in its pure white stem, without the ferruginous hue of that species. The entire white striate ring is very remarkable.

PLATE IX. fig. 1. *Agaricus mesodactylius* and section of the natural size.

*330. *Ag. flavidus*, Schæff. t. 35. Woods near Dundee, Mr. W. Gardiner, no. 46.

*331. *Ag. horizontalis*, Bull. t. 324.

This species, which belongs to the section *Naucoria*, occurs at Burghley Park near Stamford. Sowerby's plant is certainly different, and, as appears from his herbarium, merely a state of *Ag. corticola*.

332. *Hygrophorus russo-coriaceus*, Berk. and Miller MSS. Odorus, pileo viscidulo eburneo; stipite tenui glabro; lamellis paucis latis candidis, decurrentibus. In exposed pastures, Warkington, Notts, Oct. to Dec., Rev. T. K. Miller.

Pileus about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter, convex, fleshy, slightly

viscid, ivory-white. Stem $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 inch high, not a line thick, incrassated upwards, smooth, solid, pure white. Gills thick, broad, arched, decurrent, very few and distant, with a few shorter ones intermixed. The whole plant exhales a strong musky smell like that of Russian leather, or *Potentilla atrosanguinea*, which it sometimes retains for years.

The only species which approaches very near to this is *Ag. pytychophyllus*, Corda. It is at once known by its delightful odour.

333. *Russula emetica*, Fr. Ep. p. 357. Stapleton near Bristol, Aug. 1838.

The determination of the species of this genus is surrounded with many difficulties. This and the two following, gathered near Bristol, being clearly characterized and exactly described by Fries, we venture to give as certain contributions to the list of British Fungi. Other species may be added when strictly determined. The present is known by its very acrid taste and free gills, between which and the stem is a distinct channel as in the *Plutei*.

334. *R. integra*, Fr. Ep. p. 360. Leigh Wood near Bristol, Aug. 1848.

Distinguished by its mild taste, its at length sulcate and tuberculated margin, its white stem and its gills which gradually assume a pale dirty yellow hue.

335. *R. aurata*, Fr. l. c. Leigh Wood, Aug. 1848.

A most splendid species, distinguished by its golden yellow shining pileus and yellow margined gills. It is equal in beauty to *Ag. muscarius*.

336. *Cantharellus Brownii*, n. s. Ochraceo-albus; pileo tenui convexo subumbonato; stipite gracili, farcto; plicis subdistantibus angustissimis obtuse decurrentibus. Amongst grass (to the roots of which it was attached) in the park, Hitchin, Mr. Isaac Brown and Mr. W. Dawson, Oct. 1844.

Whole plant of a pale ochraceous cream-colour. Pileus orbicular, thin, convex, subumbonate, half an inch across, sometimes rather larger, obscurely silky. Stem slender, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 inches high, scarce 1 line thick, nearly equal, subfurfuraceous, furnished with a little white fibrillose mycelium at the base, which sometimes forms a small earthy ball, rather tough, stuffed. Folds linear, very narrow, sometimes slightly forked, obtusely decurrent; interstices smooth; occasionally quite obsolete except towards the margin. Hymenium nearly white.

There is no described species allied to this except *Canth. aurantiacus*, which approaches to it by means of its white variety. It is a very neat and beautiful fungus, with very much the habit of *Ag. hemisphaericus*, and with the stem stuffed as in that species.

*337. *Lenzites sepiaria*, Fr. Ep. p. 407. On a scaffolding-pole, Oundle, Northamptonshire, 1847.

The hymenium is of a brilliant orange-brown when fresh.

338. *Boletus parasiticus*, Bull. t. 451. fig. 1. Parasitic on *Scleroderma vulgare*, Hanham near Bristol, Aug. 1845, C. E. Broome.

Pileus silky, dirty yellow as well as the incurved, rigid, slightly silky stem; flesh, of a pale reddish hue; tubes decurrent, labyrinthiform, reddish.

Fries appears never to have seen this species when fresh, which may account for one or two slight discrepancies. It is certainly not viscid in any stage of growth.

339. *Boletus chrysenteron*, Bull. t. 490. fig. 3; Fr. Ep. p. 415. In woody pastures: common.

This species was formerly confounded by Fries with *Bol. sub-tomentosus*. It is the species described in 'Eng. Flora,' vol. v. pt. 2. p. 150.

340. *Boletus Satanas*, Lenz. (2nd ed.), fig. 21; Fr. Ep. p. 418. On the ground under trees, in Rockingham Forest: not uncommon.

341. *Boletus purpureus*, Fr. Ep. p. 419. On the ground under trees, Rockingham Forest, June 1845.

342. *Boletus alutarius*, Fr. Ep. p. 425. Hayes, Kent, Mrs. Hussey.

*343. *Polyporus brumalis*, Fr. Ep. p. 430. On fallen sticks, Portbury near Bristol, May 1847.

This beautiful species is distinguished from *Pol. ciliatus*, with which it is often confounded, by its larger pores and different habit.

344. *Polyp. quercinus*, Fr. Ep. p. 441. *P. suberosus*, Kromb. t. 5. figs. 3, 5, t. 48. figs. 11, 13. On old oaks, Hayes, Kent, Mrs. Hussey; Apethorpe, Norths., Mr. Alfred Brodhurst Hill.

A very distinct species, having somewhat the form of *Fistulina hepatica*. It is of a beautiful yellow brown with rather shallow pores.

345. *Polyp. nidulans*, Fr. Ep. p. 455. On mountain ash, Sherwood Forest.

A resupinate form was gathered on oak at Edinburgh by Dr. Bauehop.

346. *Polyp. rutilans*, Fr. Ep. p. 455. On *Quercus sessiliflora*, banks of the Dee near Wynnstay, July 1848.

When fresh very soft, of a beautiful reddish gray, and with a powerful but pleasant odour like that of aniseed.

346^b. *Polyp. salicinus*, Fr. Ep. p. 467. On willows, Berkshire, F. J. Graham, Esq.; Apethorpe, Norths.

Polyp. salicinus, Grev., is now *Polyp. salignus*, Fr. *Polyporus*

undatus, Eng. Fl., it should be observed, is not the true species of Persoon, of which we have lately seen an authentic specimen. It is probably a state of *Pol. conchatus*. The true plant seems, as far as I can judge from the dry specimen, to resemble *Pol. vitreus*.

347. *Polyp. cervinus*, Pers. ! Myc. Eur. vol. ii. p. 87. On beech, Oswestry, Rev. T. Salwey ; King's Cliffe.

Polyp. cervinus, Fr. and Schwein., appears to be a different species. The present is remarkable for its large pores and rigid dissepiments, especially when young, which would almost justify its being referred to *Trametes*. Persoon's plant is rather cinereous than fawn-coloured. This species is marked by Nees von Esenbeck in M. Desmazière's herbarium *Pol. connatus*, Fr., which is a totally different thing, and of which I have Swedish specimens.

348. *Polyp. cellaris*, Desm. ! no. 72. Oswestry, Rev. T. Salwey.

This cannot be, as Fries supposes, a state of *P. igniarius*. It is much more nearly allied to *Pol. contiguus*, Fr., which is the same with *Pol. megaloporus*, P.

349. *Polyp. nitidus*, Fr. Ep. p. 483. *Boletus nitidus*, Pers. Obs. 2. t. 4. fig. 1. On wood near Bristol, Mr. H. O. Stephens.

350. *Polyp. bombycinus*, Fr. Ep. p. 483. On decayed wood, Portbury near Bristol, C. E. Broome. It has also been found near Bristol by Mr. H. O. Stephens. The specimens found by the latter gentleman however have smaller pores, though agreeing in colour and general aspect.

351. *Polyp. vitreus*, Fr. Ep. p. 485. West of England, C. E. Broome.

Distinguished by its distinct xylostromatoid substratum, which separates easily from the matrix.

352. *Polyp. obducens*, Pers. Myc. Eur. vol. ii. p. 104. On an old rotten stump, Failand near Bristol; also at Southwick, Norths.

This species forms thick strata consisting of several layers, the growth of as many years. Chevallier's *Polyp. Radula* is probably the same species.

353. *Polyp. aneirinus*, Fr. Ep. p. 487. On dead fallen twigs, Edinburgh, Dr. Bauchop.

Distinguished by its large pores, the hymenium of which has a peculiar smooth waxy aspect.

354. *Polyp. vaporarius*, Fr. Ep. p. 487. On dead wood : very common.

This species, or one most closely allied, occasionally occurs on the hymenium of *Lenzites betulina*.

355. *Polyp. terrestris*, Fr. Ep. p. 486. On rotten wood, Linlithgowshire, Dr. J. C. Bauchop.

356. *Polyp. (Resupinatus) Stephensii*, n. s. *Albus orbicularis*, demum confluens margine quandoque breviter reflexo tomentoso.

poris amplis subæqualibus angulatis; dissepimentis crassiusculis acie villosis. On privet, Leigh Wood near Bristol, Oct. 1847, Mr. H. O. Stephens; Wraxall, Som., C. E. Broome.

Forming scattered orbicular white or at length confluent resupinate patches about half an inch in diameter, which are sometimes slightly reflexed with the free surface tomentose. Pores rather large, $\frac{1}{20}$ th of an inch broad, nearly equal, angular, sometimes subhexagonal; edge even, tomentose.

This species has the habit of a resupinate *Hexagonia*, and is very well marked. There is none with which it can be confounded. *P. Radula* appears to be the most nearly allied species.

357. *Merulius rufus*, Pers. Myc. Eur. t. 16. figs. 1, 2; Fr. Ep. p. 502. *Xylomyzon isoporum*, Pers. Myc. Eur. vol. ii. p. 33. t. 16. figs. 1, 2. On dead oak branches, Wraxall, Som., C. E. Broome.

Polyporus bathyporus, Rostkovius, appears to be the same species.

358. *Merulius Porinoides*, Fr. ! Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 329. *Xylomyzon paucirugum*, Pers. Myc. Eur. vol. ii. p. 33. t. 14. fig. 7. On the ground, Leigh Wood near Bristol, C. E. Broome.

359. *Porothelium Friesii*, Mont. Ann. d. Sc. Nat. 1836, vol. v. p. 339; Fr. Ep. p. 504. On pine wood, Wraxall, Som., C. E. Broome; Castle Semple, Klotzsch, sub nom. *Hydnum mucidum*.

360. *Hydnum zonatum*, Batsch, t. 40. fig. 204; Fr. Ep. p. 509. On the ground under large oak-trees in Mr. Brown's Wood, Glanmire near Cork, Mr. Denis Murray.

361. *Hydnum niveum*, Pers. Disp. Meth. t. 4. figs. 6, 7; Fr. Ep. p. 518. On decayed leaves, sticks, moss, &c., Leigh Wood, Bristol, Dec. 13, 1847, C. E. Broome.

362. *Radulum quercinum*, Fr. ! Ep. 525. On beech, Bâch Hall, Chester, Mr. A. Brodhurst Hill.

An authentic specimen from Sweden is on *Rosa canina*.

363. *Kneiffia setigera*, Fr. ! Ep. p. 529. On pine, Wraxall, Somersetshire, C. E. Broome.

364. *Thelephora biennis*, Fr. Ep. p. 540. *Auricularia Phylacteris*, Bull. t. 436. On the ground, running over grass, sticks, &c., Bowood, Wilts, C. E. Broome.

365. *Thelephora casia*, Fr. Ep. p. 541. On the ground in woods. Leigh Wood, Stapleton Grove, near Bristol, Aug. 1848.

The hymenium, studded with the quaternate spores, is a beautiful object under a low power of the compound microscope. The surface is sometimes quite smooth, sometimes distinctly papillose.

366. *Thelephora laxa*, Fr. ! Ep. p. 543. On bark and lichens, King's Cliffe, 1841.

367. *Clavaria crocea*, Pers. Coryph. p. 189; Ic. et Descr. t. 9. fig. 6. On the ground, Wraxall, Som., C. E. Broome.

368. *Clavaria purpurea*, Müll. Fl. Dan. t. 837. fig. 2. Abundant in a grass-field at Tansor, Northamptonshire.

This was formerly referred to *Clav. rufa*, 'Fl. Dan.,' by some error, of which the origin is now inexplicable.

369. *Clavaria tenuipes*, n. s. Gregaria, pusilla, clavula inflata rugosa pallido-argillacea; stipite gracili flexuoso subdistincto. On bare heathy ground on the borders of Sherwood Forest, Nov. 15, 1837.

Not exceeding an inch in height. Head swollen, obovate, rugose, pale clay-coloured, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch high, rarely confluent with the stem, which is quite smooth, flexuous and very slender.

Allied to *Clav. fragilis*, but distinguished by its constantly incrassated head and less distinct flexuous stem.

PLATE IX. fig. 2. *Clavaria tenuipes* of the natural size.

370. *Clavaria argillacea*, Fr. Ep. p. 577. a. Leigh Wood near Bristol, C. E. Broome; New Brighton, Cheshire, on sandy pastures. b. Collyweston, Norths., on bare ground in woods.

Fries now unites *C. argillacea*, P., and *C. flavipes*, P., under one species, in which view we concur.

371. *Calocera glossoides*, Fr. Ep. p. 582. *Clavaria glossoides*, Pers. Comm. p. 68. On decayed oak, Leigh Wood near Bristol, C. E. Broome.

Composed of erect forked flocci. Spores oblong, oblique, somewhat incurved, attached by a short pedicel.

372. *Tremella torta*, Willd. Mag. für die Bot. vol. iv. p. 18. *Dacrymyces tortus*, Fr. Ep. p. 592. *Dacrymyces stillatus* β , Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. ii. p. 250. On decorticated oak branches: very common.

This does not agree in structure with *Dacrymyces*, but is a true *Tremella*.

373. *T. epigæa*, n. s. Effusa gelatinosa gyroso-plicata candida. On the ground, Leigh Wood, Aug. 1848.

Spreading over the naked soil, on which it forms a thin white stratum, the surface of which is gyroso-plicate, and dusted with the white spores; the inner substance is very soft and gelatinous. This is a true *Tremella* and very different from *Corticium viscosum*.

PLATE IX. fig. 3. Section of hymenium highly magnified.

374. *Nematelia virescens*, Corda, Ic. iii. t. 6. fig. 90. *Dacrymyces virescens*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. ii. p. 229. Common on *Ulex europæa*, Norths., Somers., &c.; Sidlaw Hills, Forfarshire, Mr. G. Lawson.

This pretty little fungus does not agree in structure with the genus *Dacrymyces*, and is correctly placed in *Nematelia* by Corda, who rightly suspected it to be *Tremella virescens*, Schum.

375. *Ditiola nuda*, n. s. Stipite cylindrico brevi albo tomentoso; capitulo subpileato corrugato aurantiaco. On fir stumps, Apethorpe, Norths., Sept. 1835.

About 1 line high. Stem rather thick, cylindrical, white, tomentose; head subpileiform, corrugated, sometimes umbilicate, consisting of loosely packed threads, which above bear fascicles of fertile branches. Spores oblique, oblong, obtuse, slightly curved, attached by a short excentric pedicel, and containing about three nuclei.

This pretty species has the habit of *Ditiola radicata*, but it does not root into the wood, neither has it any veil. It is a *Nematelia*, with the nucleus elongated into a stem. It must not be confounded with forms of stipitate *Dacrymyces stellatus*, which produces its spores in moniliform branched threads.

PLATE IX. fig. 4. *a. Ditiola nuda*, nat. size; *b.* hymenium highly magnified; *c.* single spore still more highly magnified.

376. *Hymenogaster muticus*, n. s. Globosus, juvenis candidissimus, demum fusco-tinctus rimosus; intus pallide luteo-fuscus; cellulis laxioribus, sporis obovato-oblongis obtusissimis. Stapleton Grove near Bristol, 1845, and Nov. 18, 1847.

About an inch in diameter, almost destitute of any absorbing base, globose, scarcely at all lobed. When young pure white, but changing with age, especially when rubbed, to brownish, and at length much cracked. Substance pale yellowish brown, rather firm and dry; cells loose, but smaller than in some of the allied species, clothed with reddish brown obovate oblong spores, which for the most part are quite obtuse, without the slightest trace of an apiculus, and contain two or three variously-sized oil-globules. Smell very slight.

Distinguished from all its more immediate allies by its peculiar spores. It resembles much in general appearance *H. olivaceus*. The spores of *H. lilacinus*, Tul., are sometimes similarly shaped, but not typically, a point which requires strict attention in this genus.

377. *Hysterangium Thwaitesii*, n. s. Subglobosus albus tactu rufescens; peridio membranaceo; sporis oblongis apiculatis. Leigh Wood, Aug. 2, 1848. A single specimen occurred in the previous year on Aug. 22.

Mycelium white, fibrillose, not much disposed to form membranous expansions, spreading for some distance. Sporangium globose or slightly irregular, white, slightly silky, when rubbed or exposed to the air assuming a rufous tinge. Peridium membra-

nous, not so thick as in *H. nephriticum*, though as in that species it sometimes separates when dry; rufous when divided. Cells brownish olive. Spores oblong, apiculate, differently shaped from those of the other species, and comparable only with those of *H. membranaceum*, Corda, of which at present nothing more is known than from an unpublished plate.

*378. *Geaster rufescens*, P.

An authentic specimen from Persoon is identical with *G. fimbriatus*, Fr., and to this belong some of the synonyms in 'Eng. Fl.' especially that of Sowerby. *Geaster rufescens*, Fr., is quite a different thing, specimens of a small form of which were abundant at Thringstone, Leicestershire, a few years since, and a single specimen has occurred at Cliffe. The figures of Schmiedel are indifferent representations of *G. fimbriatus*.

379. *Geaster mammosus*, Chev.

An authentic specimen of Sow. t. 401 proves to be this species. We hope then that the British species, as far as they have at present been discovered, are now correctly referred to their synonyms.

XXVIII.—On the Insects of Jamaica. By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE.

[Continued from p. 181.]

35. *Victorina Steneles*. This fine species is found throughout the year, but is common only during the summer months. It haunts the bushes and herbage, at the edges of woods, the sides of roads and mountain-paths, beating about with an irregular motion, not often alighting. When alarmed, its flight is strong and rapid, but not high. Most of the specimens that one sees are more or less damaged by beating. It is widely distributed over mountain and lowland; in the bridle-paths of the Cotta Wood, near Content, it is, I think, more numerous than elsewhere.

In October, a large spinous caterpillar, black with red spots, furnished with two longer clubbed spines near the head, was brought me, which produced a short, thick chrysalis, of a beautiful pale green hue. From this in a very few days emerged the present butterfly. As the larva was ready for its change when I obtained it, I do not know its food.

36. *Marpesia Eleucha*. This occurred sparingly during the summer, both in the lowlands and on the Hampstead Road. It affects shrubs and small trees, at a height of six or eight feet from the ground, rather than herbage, fluttering over them with rapid vibration of the wings; it is however easily alarmed, and not readily approached.